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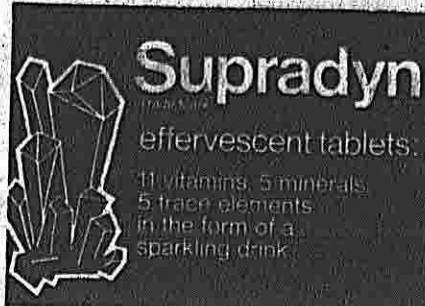
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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



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KABUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1968 (JAUZA 23, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AF. 4

PM EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY, STRESSES SUPPORT FOR PASHTOONISTAN

Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi in his speech to the House of Representatives on Tuesday afternoon while answering the questions of the deputies during the explanation session touched on the good relations between the Executive and the Legislature, the activities of various ministries and departments of the Government, the foreign policy of Afghanistan, and other matters related to government work.

The Prime Minister in his speech delivered to the House of Representatives said:

"Mr. President, Esteemed Deputies.

"During the explanation session, I heard questions and viewpoints forwarded by representatives of the nation. Now I would like to present government's explanations.

"The government was informed orally about the convening of these explanation sessions, in Saur 23 (May 13). From the viewpoint of the spirit and letter of the Constitution and the usual parliamentary procedures we found ourselves confronted with two distinct questions:

First, the explanation session should be held on specific matters and even then on outstanding issues which are important enough to warrant the holding of explanation session.

Second, the issue to be discussed during the explanation session should be specifically chosen, known and announced earlier.

The information as regards the holding of the explanation session, reached the government without clarification of these two points.

In spite of this, relying on the good-will which I am sure exists between the House of Representatives and members of the government, I attended the explanation sessions without demanding any clarifications in order to prevent any misunderstandings whatsoever.

I hope that Parliament and the government will move towards implementation of important procedures in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution in a way that is useful for the current political life of Afghanistan and that will leave behind for its future political life sound and healthy conventions.

It is important here to distinguish between the explanation session and the question hour.

It is necessary to mention this subject, which was fortunately referred to by a number of deputies, since it is significant for the future trend of Afghanistan's parliamentary life.

One of the esteemed deputies, who himself was a member of the Constitutional Advisory Committee, in an exaggerated statement made out as if the government was side tracking the questions posed by the honourable members of the House.

And now after explaining the need to eliminate this misunderstanding and to distinguish between explanation sessions and question hours, I am ready to present the necessary explanations of the Government at the end of these sessions according to the usual parliamentary procedures.

A number of questions posed were related to specific matters and some were concerned, in a general way, about the current situation in the country.

Allow me to answer the questions posed by the esteemed deputies while making a general statement on various aspects of the current situation in the country.

While I am sure the honourable deputies do not expect me to explain the activities of all the ministries and departments during the recent years, I deem it necessary to say that I don't intend to claim and prove that actions of government officials during these years were completely flawless, fruitful and void of mistakes.

On the other hand, one cannot say that these actions were completely illegal and detrimental to society. Our confession as to the existence of shortcomings does not mean we should accept their continuation and not take steps to eliminate them.

Taking into consideration this principle, it must be confessed that a series of shortcomings and gaps in the performance of governments were due to administrative difficulties, lack of personnel and financial limitations.

On the other hand, unfortunately, abuses, profiteering and embezzlement constitute other reasons for these shortcomings. Understanding and analysing these factors are the necessary

prerequisites for preventing them in the future.

That is why I am hopeful of being able to prevent the recurrence of these factors as far as possible in the future and also to look into negligence and embezzlement during recent years and see that those responsible receive their due punishments.

Serious prevention of abuse and embezzlement in financial matters necessitate cooperation between all organs of the State.

The important result of these sessions is that my colleagues and myself have become acquainted with an important sector of your views.

That is why I can say with full certainty that these explanation sessions seven months after this government started functioning has been of great benefit namely in that the deputies after deeply evaluating the present situation in the country have expressed their misgivings and proposals in the form of comments, statements, questions and criticisms.

In fact, these general observations on conditions and changes in the country not only manifest the vigilance of members of the House of Representatives and the Government but will also have an important role in improving things and in promoting understanding and cooperation between the legislature and the Executive.

As I already stated we must confess not only to the limitations of personnel, etc., and to all the problems confronted by a developing country as well as to our own negligence but also the limitation of our human resources. Our evaluation must be realistic.

On the one hand, we must realise what is desirable and on the other what is possible. There are shortcomings in the activities of the Government, but I can say with full certainty that the negligence and shortcomings are not deliberate acts. Our only hope is to render honest and useful service to the country.

The Prime Minister then went on to give detailed account of activities of various ministries and

governmental departments making references to questions that had been raised by deputies during the previous explanation sessions. On the foreign policy of Afghanistan the Prime Minister said:

Since some of the esteemed deputies posed certain questions about Afghanistan's foreign policy I consider it necessary to explain once again that the fundamental role of our foreign policy is safeguarding the national interests, independence, national dignity and prestige of Afghanistan and attracting friendship of all nations, expanding our relations with them and serving the cause of world peace. That is why we continue to follow the principle of active nonalignment and free judgement in international issues.

The important pillar of this policy is the belief in the principle of peaceful coexistence and sincere cooperation which is void of political strings and which rests on the equality of nations, noninterference, and mutual respect.

This policy of Afghanistan has been appreciated and respected by friendly countries. This means that Afghanistan's foreign policy is aimed at the attainment of lofty national goals as well as the attainment of humanitarian interests.

Afghanistan's stand on international issues is based on free judgement and analysis taking into consideration the greater interests of man and world peace.

Afghanistan has respected the United Nations and its charter and has fulfilled her obligations towards it as a member nation. Among the principles on which Afghanistan has clearly stated her position and has announced her decision we can mention the following:

Respect for political economic and cultural independence of all countries of the world. This includes respect for the principle of peaceful coexistence, the absolute right of people in every country to choose the kind of government and economic system they like and safeguard and

(Continued on page 4)

U.S., Hanoi Negotiators Stick To Their Positions

PARIS, June 13. (Reuters).—The United States yesterday accused North Vietnam of escalating the Vietnam war during the preliminary peace talks here by carrying out daily rocket bombardments of Saigon.

U.S. delegate Averell Harriman told reporters after the eight full-scale talks session here that in the light of this "escalation" it was difficult to see how President Johnson could put into effect further restraints in the war on the American side.

Hanoi yesterday challenged United States to define the appropriate time and circumstances for a halt of U.S. bombing raids against North Vietnam.

Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief negotiator, made the challenge at yesterday meeting.

He recalled that at the last meeting a week ago, Harriman had said that the U.S. was prepared to stop the bombings at "an appropriate time and in appropriate circumstances."

Xuan Thuy asked: "So what other time and other circumstances are more appropriate than the present ones, when the official talks between the representatives of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the United States have lasted nearly one month?"

The Hanoi leader warned, as he had done once previously but without being any more specific, that "if these talks keep on making no progress, the American side must bear full and complete responsibility."

Le Duc Tho, a high ranking and hard line revolutionary chief in Hanoi, joined his country's delegation in yesterday morning's session.

Harriman, speaking outside the American embassy, said he told Xuan Thuy that the daily rocket attacks against Saigon "contribute to the atmosphere in progress of the conference."

UN Urges Members To Take Action On S.W. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, June 13. (Reuters).—The UN General Assembly called yesterday on all states to take "effective economic and other measures" to force South Africa to give up control of South-west Africa.

The world body also recommended that the Security Council follow up urgently with its own "appropriate steps" to secure implementation of the resolution under UN charter provisions.

Informed sources said they expected the African and Asian members to ask the council for mandatory sanctions against South Africa, which has spurred repeated UN requests to relinquish the mineral-rich territory to international authority.

95 Nations Commend Nuclear Treaty

NEW YORK, June 13. (DPA).—The United Nations General Assembly yesterday commended the nuclear non-proliferation treaty by 95 votes to four with 21 abstentions.

The General Assembly's resolution "commends" the United States-Soviet Draft Treaty and requests that it is made available for signature as soon as possible.

It expresses the hope that as many countries as possible will sign.

The preamble among other things once again stresses the non-nuclear countries' right to free access to fissile material for peaceful purposes. In this context,

Their Majesties Due Back Today

KABUL, June 13. (Bakhtar).—Their Majesties the King and the Queen are due back home this evening after paying an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Their Majesties plane is expected back in Kabul at around four p.m. full report on the Saturday issue.

House Senate Committees Meet

KABUL, June 13. (Bakhtar).—The various committees of the House met yesterday and discussed matters related to them.

The minister of Planning, Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, accompanied by the deputy minister of Planning, Wahab Haider, and the President of the Supervision and Control, Aminullah Baha, attended the International Affairs Committee meeting in the morning and replied to questions on U.S. loans.

The Interior Affairs Committee discussed the formation of the provincial assemblies and sent in its decision to the secretariat of the House for consideration.

Matters related to Gulbahar Textile Company were discussed in the Mines and Industries Committee.

The president of the Industrial Bank has been asked by the Planning Committee to attend its session today to answer questions on the bank.

The cultural agreement between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China was discussed in the Cultural Affairs Committee.

The answers of the Public Works Ministry on construction of the Afghan Construction Unit offices were discussed in the Public Works and Communication Committee. The Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee discussed the use of international airports and sent its decision to the secretariat.

The Legal and Legislative Committee discussed parts of the draft law on the formation of the courts in the provinces. Matters related to conscripts were discussed in the National Defence Committee.

In the Senate, a special committee consisting of 25 members was formed to study budget surpluses.

Senator Mir Abdul Hakim Maqoul, Abdul Wahab Asefi, Aqa Rahim Zareh, Mohammad Hashim Mojaddidi, Mir Ahmad Maluace, Mohammad Yousuf Saighani, Gul Ahmad Malekyar, Mohammad Omar Ghausi, Abdul Hamid Aziz and Mir Mohammad Shah Siddiqyan are its members.

A committee was formed to represent the House in the joint Parliamentary Committee to study the law on the parliamentary elections.

Prof. Mohammad Asghar, the minister of justice, accompanied by Samiuddin Zhwand, the president of Law Department, in the ministry, appeared before the Legal and Legislative Committee of the Senate yesterday and answered questions on the law on attorneys.

The minister said the new draft law is before the cabinet and will be sent in to the Senate.

LONDON, June 13. (Reuters).—The United States, Britain, and France in a special joint statement last night issued by the British foreign office, denounced the new travel restrictions to and from West Berlin East Germany is seeking to impose.

U.S. Presidential Campaign Starts After Week's Pause

WASHINGTON, June 13. (Reuters).—The presidential campaign began picking up speed again yesterday after a week long moratorium following the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Democratic presidential hopeful Eugene McCarthy, who met President Johnson Tuesday and raised some speculation he might be reaching out for conciliation with the administration, put to rest this idea yesterday.

Without commenting on the 40-minute meeting with the President, McCarthy formally announced his resumption of campaigning for democratic convention votes.

"The issues remain essentially the same," he said attacking the administration's domestic, military and diplomatic policies again.

He conceded that his aides had made "overtures" to the followers of Kennedy but indicated that he was not seeking any alliance or bloc transfer of Kennedy delegate votes to his cause.

Asked about polls showing that Vice-President Hubert Humphrey was ahead in delegate strength and reports that most of Kennedy's delegates would go to him, McCarthy said he had no reason to doubt the polls were accurate as of "today," but that a lot depended on what happened between now and the convention in August.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York yesterday proposed a summit meeting of United States and West European leaders as a part of an overall re-thinking of America's foreign obligations.

Bringing his campaign for the republican presidential nomination to California, he told a rally here he would call such a conference if he were elected president.

When Governor Rockefeller alighted from his plane at nearby Burbank airport, he was flanked by 10 men, identified by his

aides as Federal Security Officers and New York State Police.

Rockefeller told the rally he believed it was "clearly time" that the supreme NATO commander be a European rather than an American.

"Because Western Europe has prospered economically and regained political stability, the American predominance shielding Europe in the 1940s and 1950s must now give way to a true Atlantic partnership," he said.

Palestinians Form National Assembly

BEIRUT, LEBANON, June 13. (AP).—Palestinians have named 100 members of a "Palestine National Assembly" that includes representatives of the Fatah Guerrilla Organisation, it was announced here Wednesday.

A statement by the Amman office of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) distributed here said the assembly will hold its first meeting in Cairo July 10.

The selection was made by a preparatory committee of 21 members meeting in the Jordanian capital. The formation of the assembly was to have been announced June 8 but was unexplainably delayed.

The number of Fatah representatives in the assembly was not stated. Other guerrilla groups are also represented, but PLO appears to have a majority of seats.

The assembly is supposed to express the "genuine aspirations of the Palestinian people."

PLO and Fatah have been bickering for months to work out a co-operation programme between them. Unconfirmed reports in Amman and Beirut said Fatah and PLO units had carried out joint raids against Israel.

Blaiberg Fights For Life; Drs. Think Its Hepatitis

CAPE TOWN, June 13. (DPA).—Philip Blaiberg, the world's longest surviving heart transplant patient, was fighting for his life yesterday in Groote Schuur hospital.

A medical bulletin said that he was still conscious. "Doctors are doing everything they can for him," it said.

In a race against time Dr. Christian Barnard who led the historic operation—the world's second—back to Cape Town from London to be at Blaiberg's side.

With Barnard was Dr. Marthinus Botha, the man responsible for vital tissue rejection treatment. Before leaving London Botha said he was taking him a new British drug which might be useful in treating Blaiberg.

But the hospital bulletin said the actual cause of the 59-year old dentist's sudden illness had not been diagnosed.

Blaiberg is in almost total isolation in the intensive care unit with admittance restricted to a select band of doctors and nurses.

His wife Eileen and daughter Jill both visited him yesterday morning, but were allowed no nearer than the other side of a glass partition.

A round-the-clock watch has been set up and one member of the medical team, who helped nurse him back to an almost normal life after the January 2 operation, is sleeping in the same room.

Blaiberg is still the only heart transplant patient who has ever been discharged from hospital and allowed to return home.

He re-entered Groote Schuur on May 24 for a series of routine checks. Six days later he was again allowed to return home. But he was there for only two days.

On July 1 he was called back to the hospital and has since been confined to the intensive care unit.

First medical bulletins said that Blaiberg had hepatitis—inflammation of the liver.

Suggestion that Blaiberg's body was rejecting his new heart was dispelled yesterday by Prof. Val Schrire, head of Groote Schuur's cardiology department.

"I do not believe rejection of the new heart is the cause of Blaiberg's present illness. He is showing signs of liver disease, not rejection."

"Admittedly the main problem is rejection, but we have learnt something about this process and how to combat it."

Nevertheless, in using these immunosuppressive drugs we are still falling between the twin dangers of rejection versus infection," he said.

Sirhan Refuses Offers From Top Defence Lawyers

LOS ANGELES, June 13. (AP).—Sirhan Sirhan, accused of assassinating Sen. Robert Kennedy, has refused offers to defend him from two nationally known lawyers, it was learned here Tuesday night.

Attorney Wirtz, temporarily assigned to him by the American Civil Liberties Union, said Sirhan had turned down top criminal lawyers Melvin Belli and Lee Bailey.

Belli defended Jack Ruby after he shot President Kennedy's assassin Lee Harvey Oswald. Bailey handled the case of Dr. Samuel Sheppard who, having been sentenced to life in prison for murdering his wife, was later acquitted at a second trial.

Wirtz told reporters he was in daily contact with Sirhan who is currently in a maximum security cell in the infirmary block of the Los Angeles city jail.

Wirtz said Sirhan has refused to read newspapers and is forbidden to listen to the radio or watch television. However, he is reading books on philosophy.

He is submitting to psychiatric tests and listening to advice on preparation for his defence. Wirtz added. He indicated that Sirhan may enter a plea of not guilty on the grounds of insanity at his trial.

JAKARTA, June 13. (DPA).—Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, Wednesday began a round of talks with Indonesian officials including President Suharto on aid possibilities the bank might provide for Indonesia's five year plan.



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Food For Thought

The ultimate result of shielding men from their effects of folly is to fill the world with fools.

Herbert Spencer

Sanctions On Rhodesia

The lead provided by Britain in the speedy implementation of the latest Security Council resolution on Southern Rhodesia should be followed by other countries, notably the most influential council members, if the recommended mandatory sanctions are to prove successful.

The council has called on all United Nations members to impose total economic sanction on the illegal Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia, which is trying to perpetuate a white minority rule and deprive the majority of the black population of their basic rights of participation in running the country.

Restrictions on the entry of persons connected with the present regime in Southern Rhodesia into Britain on aircraft flights to Rhodesia, on imports of Rhodesian goods to Britain and the export of goods to Rhodesia are among the new sanctions to be imposed by Britain in response to the resolution.

Most of these sanctions were operating on various levels even before the council passed its latest resolution. The only new element in the British decision is that there will also be a ban on supplying goods to anyone else if there is "reasonable cause to believe that they will eventually go to Rhodesia."

This decision if fully implemented will constitute a major change in the British sanctions policy. It is a well known fact that the Smith regime in Southern Rhodesia is surviving the sanctions only because the South African government and Portugal are acting as the regime's commercial agents for dealing with the rest of the

world. South Africa is known to have been purchasing Rhodesian tobacco and other products since the United Nations recommended sanctions for the first time against the Smith regime following his decision to declare unilaterally the country's independence.

At the same time it has been channelling some of the vital imports forbidden to enter Southern Rhodesia under the United Nations sanctions. The same is true of Portugal who is acting as a two way transit channel for commercial exchanges between Southern Rhodesia and the outside world, via its colonial territories in Angola and Mozambique.

South Africa is known to have been using part of the raw material from Rhodesia to feed her own industries, reexporting the rest. By entering into this unholy alliance with the Smith regime the South African racialists have been defeating the very purpose of the mandatory sanctions urged by the United Nations to force the Smith government into accepting majority rule in that country.

goods to enter a third country if they eventually find their way to Rhodesia, there is a hope that if other countries will follow suit Ian Smith may eventually feel the real impact of economic sanctions. It is difficult to believe, however, that some countries having lucrative trade relations with the gold-rich country in the southern part of the dark continent will sacrifice their interests for the sake of a cause even though it is noble.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Mother's Day will be marked throughout the country tomorrow by holding special ceremonies. On the eve of this occasion the premier dailies have carried special articles and some of the newspapers have devoted their editorials to the position of mothers in our society.

The daily *Ishah* in today's editorial has pointed out how important the role of mothers, is in rearing children and how much respect they deserve.

The paper quotes the saying of Prophet Mohammad who said that "heaven is under the feet of parents."

The paper refers to the fact that this year Mother's Day falls out on the anniversary of the establishment of the Afghan Women's Welfare Institute. No doubt, the paper says, the Institute during this period has rendered valuable services toward the enlightenment of Afghan women not only in the capital but also in several provinces.

The daily *Heywad* comments on the positive results of the Larmarhoo wheat, which has been distributed among the farmers in various parts of the country.

The distribution of the Larmarhoo wheat has been welcomed by the farmers. This has encouraged the Ministry of Agriculture, and Irrigation to put more of this wheat at the disposal of the farmers his year, the paper concludes.

In one of its editorials yesterday's *Atis* has some comments on the economic sanctions against the illegal regime of Ian Smith in Rhodesia.

About two weeks ago the United Nations Security Council approved an Afro-Asian and British sponsored resolution calling on all member countries to break all trade and economic relations with illegal government of Rhodesia.

This step was aimed at imposing effective economic sanctions on Rhodesia to compel her to give up the apartheid policy and respect the rights of the majority of the four million Africans of that country, the paper points out.

On the basis of this resolution the British government recently tightened her economic sanctions on Rhodesia and has decided to postpone, as of tomorrow, all her export and imports to Rhodesia and to prevent Rhodesian planes from making use of the British airports, the paper adds.

The Japanese government has also decided to sever, as of next Monday, all her commercial ties with

Rhodesia. The paper believes that economic sanctions are the best means of peaceful solution to the problem. However, this measure in the last few years has not brought about the desired results.

Since the illegal regime of Ian Smith has been receiving help through other channels it has been encouraged Smith to openly reject any resolution regarding the solution of the problem.

The paper urges all UN member countries to see that economic sanctions are fully implemented. This can not be done unless sacrifices, especially on the part of those countries who still support Rhodesia, are accepted.

The favorable reception given the nuclear nonproliferation treaty in the United Nations should be seen not as an end but as a beginning toward even more effective arms control. *The Christian Science Monitor* said editorially Tuesday.

"Everybody in their senses should cheer" the 92-to-four vote cast Monday by the General Assembly's political committee for a resolution commending the draft treaty, the newspaper said.

Noting that some nonnuclear nations had criticized the draft, the newspaper said, "to their credit, the United States and the Soviet Union have listened to these complaints and have sought to meet some of them."

"But what it comes down to," the editorial continued, "is confidence—and above all confidence in the decent rather than the selfish intentions of Washington and Moscow in trying to make the nonproliferation treaty effective. To inspire that confidence it is up to Washington and Moscow jointly to prove to others that the treaty is the beginning of a new round toward even more effective arms control, in which only can be the exemplars and the pacesetters."

Lao presse the official journal of the Lao government, Tuesday condemned North Vietnam for "cynically and impudently" violating the 1962 Geneva accords, by its "imperialism" in Laos.

It also challenged free nations and the press to recognize the "guilt of the government of Hanoi" and not to be "captured" by Hanoi's statements of innocence.

"We recall that at least four divisions of North Vietnamese troops are found on Lao soil. We recall the Ho Chi Minh trail is not 'a foolish story' as the Neo Lao Hak Sat (Pathet Lao) leader has declared. American representative Harriman is."

"We recall that we have press pri-

that the DRV display reciprocity."

"The shots fired at Kennedy were actually shots at opposition to the present official policy and they reflected the struggle which is under way between separate groups of the monopolies for the main trend of the U.S. foreign policy line."

"It is natural to expect that the internal political events in the United States may affect in this or that way the Paris talks between the representatives of the United States and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

The persistent demand of the American representative Harriman is, "We recall that we have press pri-

that the DRV display reciprocity."

"The great hazard is at airports, Dr. Gunn pointed out that most modern airports are built well out of urban areas many surrounded by unused land, and city planners all over the world have hailed the fast roads leading to these airports with enthusiasm. By these same fast roads they rush their cities' refuse to dumps sited often near the airport. Consequently at morning and evening huge numbers of birds fly to the dumps to feed off them."

At Bergen, in Norway, before the airport was built, there was a large canning factory for fish. Seagulls have scavenged heartily on the offal since the factory was built. But now an airport is nearby and the birds, which still come in their thousands, create a headache for the air traffic controllers.

A pilot of Scandinavian Airli-

nes said it had been known for planes wanting to land at Bergen to have to circle, waiting for permission to land, while ground staff motored wildly around the runway trying to scare the birds off with their car horns. This same airport had another problem. At first land around the airport was leased to farmers for growing corn. This of course led to more birds than ever in the area. So now no more corn is grown, but grass has been sown.

Dr. Gunn cited two more examples, from Canada and Finland respectively, Vancouver airport, he said, was built on what would have an ideal bird sanctuary. It lies low alongside the water and attracts birds in hundreds. At Helsinki the birds look upon the plane hangars as shelter and relish the warmed runways.

All over the world, as more hazard must be dealt with. "The answer," said Dr. Gunn, "is not the destruction of birds. This would be wasteful, because relatively few of them are in themselves hazardous to aircraft. We have to find a way of making airports less attractive to them than the surrounding areas, and we have to devise a practical warning system that will enable air traffic controllers and pilots to reduce the likelihood of mid-air collision between birds and airplanes."

One idea has been to record bird distress signals and play them as warnings, infinite patience and ingenuity is called for to get such reproductions. The chairman of the Canadian delegation to the Brussels meeting, Mr. L.M.S. Kuhring, told me he had once tried to make such a recording himself. While "ending low attract some birds into an enclosure—he felt his presence would set off their alarm calls—he recorded quite an unexpected distress signal. It was his own as a bird

attacked him in the rear! In another case a cat was introduced near seagulls; again, the only distress cry was from the cat, not the birds.

There are some proposals for making refuse dumps near airports less attractive to birds. In Denmark, for several years seagulls nesting on an island have multiplied considerably, particularly because they feed off Copenhagen's refuse dump near the airport. The authorities are investigating the possibility of incinerating refuse. This would be costly unless some way is found to make the refuse supply its own burning power, instead of coal.

Lieut.-Colonel Nissen, of the Royal Norwegian Air Force, has shown, with the aid of graphs kept from 1963 to 1967, that in the last year the instances of bird damage to military aircraft in Norway have increased disturbingly. The air force is pooling its studies of the problem with those being undertaken by civil aviation authorities and has called in an ornithologist, Gunnar Lied, who will also attend the meeting in Brussels.

So far the force's deterrent measures on its landing fields have consisted of shooting the birds or laying down poison. But recently a detonating device has been tried with greater success; a shell is shot up to height of 200 metres, where it explodes with a great deal of noise.

Experimental biology now includes studies of bird behaviour. These studies, says Dr. Gunn, have already invalidated the taunt that someone has only a "bird brain." Birds store inherited experience—something man has not been able to do.

Nevertheless birds, for all their skills and capacities, have got many people worried. If the conference at Brussels brings a solution to the bird hazard problem nearer, pilots and aviation officials throughout the world will breathe more easily.

Swiss Businesses Asked To Invest In ADB

Takeshi Watanabe, President of the Asian Development Bank, predicted this week that cooperation and participation by the Swiss banking and industrial community in the activities of the ADB will open numerous avenues for the further expansion of relations between Switzerland and Asia.

Watanabe, who was addressing a group of prominent Swiss Bankers in Zurich on Thursday, said that since 1947 more than 8 billion Swiss francs worth of foreign bonds had been issued, of which over 1.2 billion were channelled to the developing countries and Switzerland enjoyed a favourable balance of trade with Asian nations of roughly 500 million Swiss francs.

Watanabe outlined the role of the Bank in fostering Asian economic development, and the wide latitude for participation by the world's advanced nations in helping it pursue that role. He labelled the ADB "an unprecedented institution..." Its membership includes 16 of the world's most advanced nations; yet this considerable energy is focused on the development of a single region, defined by the Charter as the regions of Asia and the Far East. The President stated that the Bank launched its operations with a subscribed capital of \$ 965 million—a figure which increased to \$ 970 million with the admission of Switzerland to membership in December 1967.

He emphasised that "the ADB is indeed in operation; that its doors are open to requests for both capital and technical assistance." Noting the resultant increase in the flow of applications covering a wide range of projects, Watanabe stated that "we hope to demonstrate our

favourable disposition toward a number of these projects in the very near future."

Watanabe highlighted the Bank's recently completed Asian Agricultural Survey, as well as the contemplated Regional Transport Survey—both "designed to identify specific opportunities whereby this Bank could make immediate impacts on regional output." The ADB President, who was formerly financial advisor to the Japanese Government, stressed that "in order to properly explore all of these initiatives and to make them come to life and bear fruit, the Bank will, of course, require substantial amounts of funds."

The Bank's available paid-in capital representing two of five equal annual instalments stands now at \$ 193.5 million. Watanabe informed the bankers that the ADB's convertible currencies which had been invested pending disbursement earned a gross income of \$ 4.5 million during the period November 24, 1966 through December 31, 1967. He was happy that "in just over a year, the ADB has been able to establish an account relationship with 44 banks throughout the world," which, in his view, "constitutes the beginning of an expanding and mutually profitable business relationship."

Watanabe cautioned that although the foregoing funds, categorised by the Bank's Charter as Ordinary Capital Resources, were indeed "substantial" they are not sufficient to encompass the breath of activity envisioned by our Bank for the future."

Noting both the declining trend in overall external aid flows to Asia and the fact that "many developing countries are struggling against ever-weightier

debt service obligations—obligations which severely reduce their absorptive capacity for conventional financing," Watanabe reiterated his appeal for "funds which can be loaned on more concessional terms and conditions—funds which permit vital programmes and projects to forge ahead on schedule." This appeal for Special Funds, "which will be received, disbursed and accounted for entirely apart from the Bank's Ordinary Capital Resources and technical assistance funds" had already received response from Canada, Denmark, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In emphasising the need for developing countries to make every effort to mobilise domestic financial resources, Watanabe urged them to "take steps to attract new capital from abroad—capital which brings with it the technology, the experience in management and the links with international markets." The ADB President noted three ways in which the Bank could help to augment the flow of foreign capital to the region: namely, "the sale to commercial banks of short-term maturities from our loan portfolio, the issuance of ADB bonds on the various capital markets, and joint financing by the ADB and private banks of certain projects, whether through development banks or otherwise." With this role in mind, the ADB tentatively set its lending rate for conventional loans at 6.7 / 8 per cent—which reflected the Bank's attempt to keep the lending rate "as low as possible for the borrower, while not impairing the Bank's image as a sound financial institution."

(ADB SOURCES)

Birds: A Hazard To Aircraft

By Constance Cork

Since the widespread adoption of jet engines for aircraft, damage caused by birds to airplanes has run into many millions of dollars, but fortunately, so far, there have been only two major crashes of commercial aircraft attributable to birds in which numerous lives were lost. We are working to keep it that way.

These are the words of an eminent Canadian biologist, Dr. W.W.H. Gunn, who is attending an international conference on bird hazards to aircraft which opened in Brussels last week. Dr. Gunn, who was speaking to me here on his way to the meeting, is accompanying Canada's National Research Committee on Bird Hazards. The committee has been doing a little homework before the conference by travelling through Scandinavia, Germany and France. Among the participating countries are Denmark, Norway, Sweden, West Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Britain and the United States.

The great hazard is at airports, Dr. Gunn pointed out that most modern airports are built well out of urban areas many surrounded by unused land, and city planners all over the world have hailed the fast roads leading to these airports with enthusiasm. By these same fast roads they rush their cities' refuse to dumps sited often near the airport. Consequently at morning and evening huge numbers of birds fly to the dumps to feed off them."

At Bergen, in Norway, before the airport was built, there was a large canning factory for fish. Seagulls have scavenged heartily on the offal since the factory was built. But now an airport is nearby and the birds, which still come in their thousands, create a headache for the air traffic controllers.

A pilot of Scandinavian Airli-

nes said it had been known for planes wanting to land at Bergen to have to circle, waiting for permission to land, while ground staff motored wildly around the runway trying to scare the birds off with their car horns. This same airport had another problem. At first land around the airport was leased to farmers for growing corn. This of course led to more birds than ever in the area. So now no more corn is grown, but grass has been sown.

Dr. Gunn cited two more examples, from Canada and Finland respectively, Vancouver airport, he said, was built on what would have an ideal bird sanctuary. It lies low alongside the water and attracts birds in hundreds. At Helsinki the birds look upon the plane hangars as shelter and relish the warmed runways.

All over the world, as more hazard must be dealt with. "The answer," said Dr. Gunn, "is not the destruction of birds. This would be wasteful, because relatively few of them are in themselves hazardous to aircraft. We have to find a way of making airports less attractive to them than the surrounding areas, and we have to devise a practical warning system that will enable air traffic controllers and pilots to reduce the likelihood of mid-air collision between birds and airplanes."

One idea has been to record bird distress signals and play them as warnings, infinite patience and ingenuity is called for to get such reproductions. The chairman of the Canadian delegation to the Brussels meeting, Mr. L.M.S. Kuhring, told me he had once tried to make such a recording himself. While "ending low attract some birds into an enclosure—he felt his presence would set off their alarm calls—he recorded quite an unexpected distress signal. It was his own as a bird

attacked him in the rear! In another case a cat was introduced near seagulls; again, the only distress cry was from the cat, not the birds.

There are some proposals for making refuse dumps near airports less attractive to birds. In Denmark, for several years seagulls nesting on an island have multiplied considerably, particularly because they feed off Copenhagen's refuse dump near the airport. The authorities are investigating the possibility of incinerating refuse. This would be costly unless some way is found to make the refuse supply its own burning power, instead of coal.

Lieut.-Colonel Nissen, of the Royal Norwegian Air Force, has shown, with the aid of graphs kept from 1963 to 1967, that in the last year the instances of bird damage to military aircraft in Norway have increased disturbingly. The air force is pooling its studies of the problem with those being undertaken by civil aviation authorities and has called in an ornithologist, Gunnar Lied, who will also attend the meeting in Brussels.

So far the force's deterrent measures on its landing fields have consisted of shooting the birds or laying down poison. But recently a detonating device has been tried with greater success; a shell is shot up to height of 200 metres, where it explodes with a great deal of noise.

Experimental biology now includes studies of bird behaviour. These studies, says Dr. Gunn, have already invalidated the taunt that someone has only a "bird brain." Birds store inherited experience—something man has not been able to do.

Nevertheless birds, for all their skills and capacities, have got many people worried. If the conference at Brussels brings a solution to the bird hazard problem nearer, pilots and aviation officials throughout the world will breathe more easily.

(FWF)

Emotions Relations To Heart Diseases

In what does the principal danger of these diseases lie?

It is at present becoming clear that myocardial infarction (coronary thrombosis), the hypertensive disease (high blood pressure), and apoplexies are merely the tragic end of a long series of complications occurring in the human body, chiefly in the nervous system.

Modern medicine is therefore making a great mistake when it concentrates solely on the closing phase of the disease. A radical change must be effected in the approach of both medicine and of society at large, so that attention is shifted to the real "criminal", that is, to the causes leading to the tragic end through a long chain of psychological processes.

This "criminal" is very crafty and extremely hard to catch; probably this explains the abundance of works on the "final"—on Myocardial infarctions, hypertensive crises, and the rupture of blood vessels in the brain (apoplexy). Myocardial infarction is obvious, it is visible to the naked eye, it may be touch-

By Academician P. Anokhin

ed. But its cause is hidden, maturing in the most delicate processes of the brain, in its almost imperceptible chemical recess. Without the violation of the brain substance, accumulating and ruthlessly piling up to pathological dimensions everything man experiences throughout his life: uncontrollable emotional outbursts, frustrations caused by prolonged depressive adversities.

Owing to the constitution of the human organism all emotional conditions, particularly protracted negative emotions, are indivisible from intensive activity of the heart, blood vessels, and other vital internal organs.

These organs are automatically involved in any emotional stress, without the volition of the individual. Herein lies the cause of the gradual augmentation of excessive strain and the wear and tear of our internal organs. It is therefore clear that the principle of successful treatment is the elimination of factors conditioning, the progressive de-

velopment of the condition. In other words, we are speaking of prophylaxis (prevention), of a stage in which the morbid process may be arrested, or its direction deviated by restoration of normal physiological functions.

We should intervene in the developing disease while neither high blood pressure, sclerosis, nor coronary thrombosis have appeared. This would be a truly scientific, prophylactic approach to the processes concealing future damage to the heart. Decisive action can only be achieved by preventive measures. Actually, however, the great importance of prophylaxis is not taken into account.

The strategic approach of theoretical medicine to the so-called cardiovascular diseases is still far from perfect, so far, indeed, that complete eradication of these afflictions without knowledge of their causes seems highly problematic.

How should a system of truly effective prophylaxis be contri-

(Continued on page 4)

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Student Special

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What Are Lighthouses?

Where They Are Build?

People who spend their lives on land are usually happy to see plenty of lights at night. But this is not usually the feeling of men who sail the seas.

They are used to spending their nights on the open sea, and their darkness is safety because lights are warnings of danger, like rocks and reefs.

Nowadays the warning lights are in lighthouses and lightships-floating lighthouses. In older days they were provided by monks who kept fires burning in monasteries or church towers at dangerous spots along a coast.

A long time ago an English king, Henry VIII set up the organisation which first started to build and maintain lighthouses.

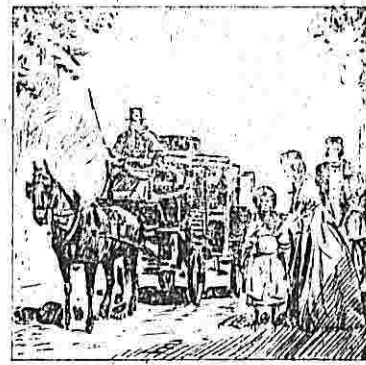
Its duty is "the safety and well-being of the sailor. The men who run it are chosen for their knowledge of ships and the sea."

On most of the great sea-trade routes of the world there are lighthouses on land while, lightships out at sea mark shifting sands or other dangerous areas. With the lighthouse services of different countries they guide and protect shipping.

Modern lighthouses use electricity. They can be equipped with radio and radar warning systems. They can also send out signals, warning of fog, to be heard a long way off.

The lights are made to send out different beams which turn, shine and disappear at set intervals. Every lighthouse has a different set of intervals, and seamen can tell which is which by looking at the papers every ship carries.

The light reaches a ship far out at sea as a powerful beam, though the actual light may be no bigger than a man's head. This is because it passes through glass lenses that magnify it.



Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1830-1917), who, as Elizabeth Garrett, became Britain's first woman doctor, grew up in a family of several brothers and sisters at Aldeburgh, Suffolk. With their father, a merchant, they rode ponies together across the fields.

In 1840 with her elder sister Louie (15), Elizabeth (13) was sent off to school in London. They started the journey by horse cab, then a steam train hurried the two country girls into the British capital. There they stayed two years learning to be "educated young ladies."

For the next few years Elizabeth lived happily at home, helping with the housework and teaching the younger children in their classroom. She was content...but all the time the spirit of the rebel was burning in her. Elizabeth Garrett, pioneer of women's rights, was developing.

The fire broke out when, visiting London, she met other independently minded young women, listened to lectures by a woman doctor from America and decided on the spot that she must be a doctor—in a Britain in which women could not become doctor!

1. grew up

2. merchant

3. ponies

4. horse cab

5. hurled

6. capital

7. housework

8. content

9. pioneer

کلان شد

تاجر

اسبهای کوچک

کادی

انداخت

پایتخت

کارخانه

قانع

زعیم

AFS Student In The U.S.



Akhtar Md. Niaz

Akhtar Mohammad Niaz, whose parents Mr. and Mrs. Niaz live in Kabul, has been spending the past year in the United States of America.

Niaz's American family lives in the State of Iowa, and includes American parents, three American brothers and one sister.

Niaz has come under the American Field Service programme as a foreign exchange student to the United States.

Niaz, who attends Ghazi High School in Kabul is attending the Davis County Community High School. The school, which is for both boys and girls, has about 850 students.

In the American school, Niaz is in the 12th grade, and he has gone to U.S. to study for one year. On May 23, he received his diploma. He was one of the top 15 students out of 130 graduates in the annual graduation ceremonies.

He has a bus trip in the end of his year in United States and he will leave the U.S. in July, 1968.

He is going to attend Kabul University and he wants to be mechanical engineer.

Niaz has delivered over 25 speeches to various community organisations and clubs, telling them of his home country.

One of the best portions of his speeches deals with the differences between the people of the U.S. and the people in Afghanistan.

He has said that he will take many new unusual experiences with him back to Afghanistan.

Dinosaur Eggs Found In Gobi Desert

The fossil skeleton of a 65 foot dinosaur, two 40 foot tyrannosauri and two dinosaur nests with eggs were among the finds of the third Polish palaeontological expedition to the Gobi desert.

Dr. Zofia Kielan-Jaworowska says that the expedition worked for much of the time in temperatures about 40°C in the shade, 25 miles away from the nearest water.

Before leaving Mongolia, the Polish scientists left half of their collection in Ulan-Bator. The remainder has been placed in the Palaeozoological Institute of the Polish Academy of Science in Warsaw, which can as a result now claim to be one of the best palaeontological museums in Europe.

1. fossil

2. skeleton

3. dinosaurs

4. tyrannosauri

5. nest

6. palaeontological

7. expedition

8. desert

9. shade

10. Polish

11. collection

فوسیل

اسکلت

سوسمار قوی الجثه ما قبل تاریخ

یک نوع مخصوص سوسمار قوی الجثه

ما قبل تاریخ

آسیانه

علم مطالعه قبل تاریخ

هیئت مطالعات

صحرا

سایه

پولیندی

کلیسیون

STUDENT'S OWN COLUMN

Quiz

- Which and where is the highest mountain in the world?
- Dar-es-Salaam is the capital of which country?
- Who was the inventor of electricity?
- How many bones does our body have?
- In one second how many times does our heart beat?
- What are the capitals of these countries: Malaysia Nepal Philippines Cambodia.

By Khaleeda Karimi, 12 B
Rabia Balkhi High School.

Puzzle

Three men paid 10 Afghanis each and purchased one watermelon. But they thought it was too costly so they tried to get some of the money back. At last the shopkeeper told his son to give them 5 Afghanis back. But the son kept 2 Afghanis with him and gave them three.

They paid 9 afghanis each. The total was 27. Since two afghanis are with shopkeeper's son the total becomes 29. But they had given 30 Af, where is the missing Afghani?

By Fawzia, 12 E, Rabia Balkhi High School.

Nasruddin

Once Mullah Nasruddin went to visit his sick friend. He asked him what was his illness. His friend answered that he had a broken finger. And his neck was paining. He said he was very worried.

Mullah said, "Oh, don't worry. I will pray to God that your neck should also break. Then you won't have to wonder why your neck hurts."

Contributed by Najiba Safi, 9 A, Suria High School.

Proverbs

The generosity of Hatamtai is proverbial.

There is but one God. By God were all things created.

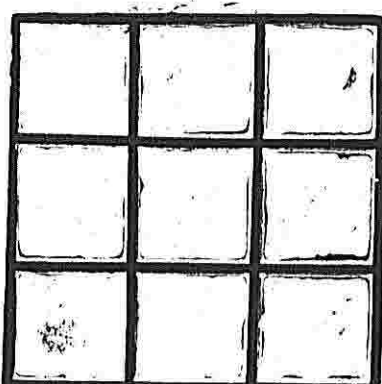
Truth is better than gold. Kind words bring back kind action.

Do not do anything that you will be sorry for. Always lend a helping hand. To be disliked is unpleasant.

By Maleka Sayed Ali, 9 B, Suria High School.

New Puzzle

Fill this puzzle with digits from 1 to 9 so that when the numbers are added horizontally, diagonally and vertically they give a total of 15. No digit may be used twice. (Send in your solution to the Kabul Times).



By Nasruddin Naseri, 11 Electric, AIT.

(Continued on page 4)

1. lighthouse

2. plenty

3. sail

4. rocks

5. reef

6. floating

7. monks

9. monastery M

10. sea trade routes

11. shifting sands

12. protect

11. interval

خانه نور

فراوان

کشتی را نی

سنگها

جزیره

شناور

رو حانیون

معبد

راه های تجارت دریایی

ریکهای غلطان

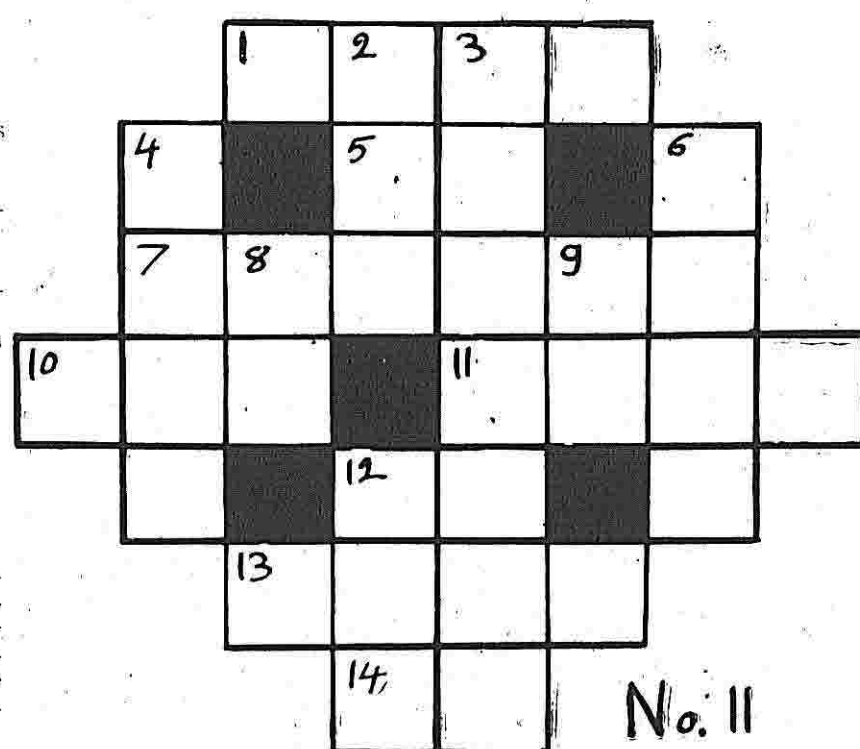
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وقفه



...Rocks like these could tear the bottom out of a ship, so this is a good place to build a lighthouse and it is off the southwest coast of Britain. This one is called the Longships Lighthouse and it is off the southwest coast of Britain.

New Crossword Puzzle



No. 11

LAST WEEK PUZZLE



Basketball Competition In Herat



In the basketball tournament that was held in Herat from May 15th to June 3rd, Lycee Jami won all four matches that it played.

Lycee Jami	4	0
DMA	1	3
Lycee Sultan	1	3

The team practiced every evening for a month before the tournament began. The captain of the Lycee Jami team, M. Anwar, averaged 10

points a game and did a very good job for the team.

In the autumn a second tournament is planned. The Lycee Jami team was lead by Taher Ahmadyar, the sports teacher.

In the picture (from left to right) are: M. Zaher, A. Sami, A. Salaam, A. Khalil, M. Nadir, Ghafoor (teacher) Taher Ahmadyar, (teacher) M. Anwar, Habibullah, Najeebullah, A. Hakim Habibullah, Taufiq, Khan Mullah.

PM AT EXPLANATION SESSION

(Continued From Page 1)

develop their culture without direct or indirect interference.

Afghanistan has respected the rights without exception and demands this kind of respect for herself and supports other countries of the world in this regard.

Afghanistan has supported the struggle of peoples and nations against colonialism and all its manifestations as well as their right to self determination without any kind of foreign interference.

The right to selfdetermination of peoples and nations which at the end of long history has been entered in the United Nations Charter and recognised as a political principle is now accepted as a fundamental and irrefutable right.

It is recognised in approved covenants of the United Nations as a human right and is considered as the first item of both covenants. Since the right to selfdetermination was not announced among the basic right of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Afghanistan did her best to see that the United Nations confirmed it not only as a political principle but also as a recognised basic human right in the covenants of human rights which are legally binding on the signatory countries.

The details of Afghanistan's special efforts in this respect are part of the United Nations documents. In respect to imperialism and colonialism, Afghanistan, with utmost clarity, considers the foreign domination in all its manifestations as colonialism and does not consider it limited to classical colonialism.

Afghanistan has objected to the use of force in solving international problems and has supported peaceful ways. The best path to peace for Afghanistan, is the method of direct negotiations and respect for United Nations decisions.

As regards peaceful co-existence, Afghanistan approves and even emphasises the cooperation of nations and their joint efforts in raising the social and cultural life of men on the basis of independence, mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of one another.

Afghanistan has supported measures taken towards disarmament for the stabilisation of peace and creation of international cooperation and friendship and survival of mankind which itself is threatened with extinction.

Afghanistan believes that the majority of nations of the world can realise their ideals for development and improvement of the life of their peoples only through peace.

Afghanistan's policy of nonalignment is the product of this thinking which entails non-participation and non-adherence to military groupings and nonadoption of a stand based on policies which result from these differences, which are opposed or in contradiction to peaceful coexistence between different systems or which hinder cooperation between nations of the world.

The nonalignment policy of Afghanistan under no circumstances has been or can be interpreted as a lack of Afghanistan's interest in international affairs or lack of having a clear policy based on independent judgment.

In the United Nations this policy has been considered as a clear and active policy in relation to all issues and has announced and proved our sincerity to all nations of the world.

I am full convinced that representatives of the nation consider this aspiration as the national will of the people of Afghanistan, of which the Afghan government considers itself to be representative.

Afghanistan has attached and will continue to attach importance to the maintenance and strengthening of its ties with friendly countries which are United Nations members or which due to conditions and circumstances do not have membership as yet in the world body in a direct manner that is in addition to cooperation within the UN.

The history of Afghanistan's international relations show, and those who are informed on international affairs know, that the fundamental goal in the field of international politics is to see that its rights and interests are secure in a world of equality, justice, mutual respect, peace and cooperation and that these rights are respected through the world and it is so.

On special issues pointed out by some of the esteemed deputies the Government, with all due respect, is ready to try as far as possible to acquaint the deputies with pertinent details and explanations and to give due consideration with thanks, to any ideas and suggestions that may be forwarded to the Government.

Mr. President, esteemed deputies,

On the question of Pashtoonistan I assure you that this Government, in accordance with its declared policy, has always placed this national issue at the forefront of its foreign policy.

Afghanistan's efforts in supporting our Pashtoonistani brethren to attain their right to self-determination is continuing and

will continue with full determination.

In this connection the previous decision of Afghan parliament and the declaration of the grand assembly constitute the basis of the government's policy.

The people of Pashtoonistan who have always been aware of their special distinctions and national identity have constantly struggled to express their identity. In this connection they enjoy the support of the entire Afghan nation.

Until this issue finds a just solution in accordance with the aspirations of our Pashtoonistani brethren, the Government of Afghanistan will not let any opportunity, including the opportunity available during talks with leaders of friendly countries, slip by without explaining the nature of the Pashtoonistan issue.

The government considers it natural for the deputies to take a keen interest in this issue and with complete understanding of the sentiments of the people of Afghanistan it has not refrained from any effort in the interest of Pashtoonistani people.

If these efforts have not been publicised it is because we believe that employing national issues and foreign policy for publicity in the field of domestic politics is void of any real benefit. What is really useful in this regard is making serious efforts in accordance with the Grand Assembly decisions of 1334 and 1343.

On a question, on Tehran conference I want to explain that the 1342 conference between Afghanistan and Tehran in Tehran was not on the Pashtoonistan issue.

It was simply for the restoration of diplomatic, consular, transit and trade ties between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The final communique of the conference based on this point has already been announced to the public. Afghanistan's stand on the Pashtoonistan issue is firm, steadfast and consistent; it has neither faltered nor will it falter in the future.

As regards another question I want to explain that Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, the distinguished personality and great leader of Pashtoonistan, is staying among his Afghan brothers as a distinguished and esteemed guest.

Contacts and exchanges of views during his stay here have taken place and these contacts are continuing.

To be continued

Student's Column

(Continued from page 3)

Who Am I?

A man wanted to go on a long journey. But he feared he would get lost. He made a hole on a pumpkin and hung it on his neck to remind him where he was.

Once a friend of his took the pumpkin and put it on his neck while the man was asleep. When he got up he pointed to his friend and said, "Well that is me, but who am I?"

By Mariam Najim, 9 A, Suria High School.

A Thief's Advice

One day a king wanted to hang a thief. When the policeman brought him near the gallows, he asked the thief, "Do you have anything to say?"

The thief said "No," but as soon as the policeman put the rope around his neck he shouted, "I have something to say."

The policeman lowered him and asked, "What is it?"

The thief replied, "The rope is hurting me."

By Rahima Rahel, 9 B Suria High School.

Jokes

One woman to another, "Tell me how did you fall in love with your new husband?"

The other replied, "Oh it was an accident. I fell in love with him when he killed my first husband with his car."

Teacher, "Where can we find a pig?"

Student, "A pig is such a big thing that it can never be lost."

By Zohra Kazimi, 12 C, Rabia Balkhi High School.

Conversation

An ant and a fly one day argued about who was better. The fly asked the ant, "how can you compare yourself to me?"

"I fly like a bird. I go into the places of kings and sit on heads of princes. And only leave them to sit on the brows of beauties."

"Every feast, too, is open to me. I eat and drink the best food instead of living for days on two or three grains of corn as you do."

"All that is very fine," replied the ant. "But listen, You say you eat a lot but you know that sometimes you are forced to eat things that I would never touch."

"When you sit on the heads of kings you are shaken off with impatience."

"In winter too, while I eat what I collect in summer you and your friends die of hunger."

I waste my time now in talking to you.

Selected by Lailuma, 8 H Suria High School.



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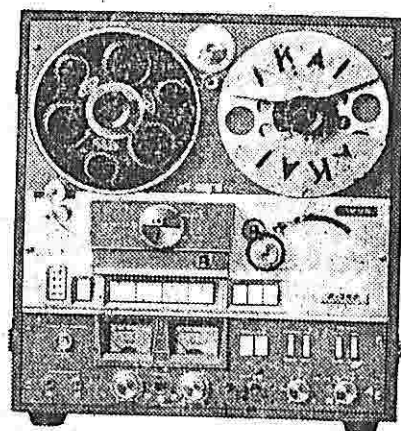
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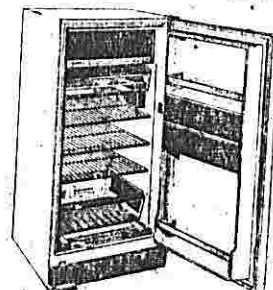
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Weather

Skies in the northern, north-eastern, central western regions will be cloudy and in the southern, eastern, and southeastern clear. Yesterday the warmest area was Jalalabad with a high of 42 C, 107.7 F. And the coldest area was North Salang with a low of -1 C, 30 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 10.30 p.m. was 25 C, 77 F. Wind speed in Kabul at 5 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:	
Kabul	32 C 15 C 89 F 59 F
Mazare Sharif	32 C 19 C 89 F 66 F
Laghman	40 C 24 C 104 F 75 F
Farah	39 C 21 C 102 F 70 F
Herat	30 C 17 C 86 F 63 F
Kunduz	34 C 21 C 93 F 70 F
Ghazni	30 C 13 C 86 F 55 F
Kandahar	38 C 21 C 100 F 70 F
Baghlan	31 C 18 C 88 F 64 F
South Salang	16 C 8 C

AT THE
CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7 1/2 and 9 1/2 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi
(THE VENETIAN AFFAIR)

PARK CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 8 and 10 p.m. American film dubbed in Farsi
RETURN OF THE GUNFIGHTER
with Robert Taylor.

KABUL CINEMA:
At 2, 5, and 7 1/2 p.m. Iranian colour film
(WOMAN CALLED WINE)

POHANI THEATRE:
At 8 p.m. Tajiki theatre drama
(SERVANTS OF TWO MASTERS).

Heart Disease

(Continued from page 2)

ved? It is a common knowledge that preventive medicine is first and foremost a matter of universal training and enlightenment, involving extensive and proper utilisation of the mechanisms of protection and adaptation created and perfected in the human body by millions of evolution.

The human system is capable of tolerating without any harm at all—very considerable strain. But the trouble is proper management of tensions. No hectic rhythm of modern life, no acute nervous tension will ever cause high blood pressure if it is a true rhythm, moments of intensive stress alternating with moments of rest.

The task of medical science is evolution and perfection of diagnostic techniques conducive to elucidating early symptoms of abnormal emotional behaviour. It is imperative to gain a clear insight into the formation of neurotic breakdowns: a complete picture of the mental condition of the patient is necessary.

Consequently, the efforts of theoretical medicine must be concentrated on the study of the origin of neurotic conditions, particularly on the connections between neuroses and the vital functions of the heart, blood vessels, intestinal tract, endocrines, etc.

The human emotions, the main contributors to neurotic diseases, must be subjected to a most thorough investigation.

Prophylaxis of emotional disturbances eventually leading to cardiovascular diseases concerns not only the medical profession. It is actually a mass-scale measure calling for the concerted efforts of educationalists, teachers, of the entire society.

Prophylaxis of cardiovascular diseases of nervous origin (I emphasise nervous) requires a well-organised strategic and tactical plan for the introduction of the most diverse measures, including education, physical conditioning, and those that have psychopharmacological effects. However, it is this concerted strategy, uniting specialists from the most various fields, that we still lack. There is no coordination in our efforts.

(APN)



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